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By DON: H. KEDZIE.

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THE STEWART MINING LAW.

Special Dispatch to the Chronicle.

WASHINGTON, January 11.—Senators Stewart and Teller appeared before the House Committee on mines and mining this morning to discuss the mining bill, which passed the Senate last April. Senator Stewart presented a substitute for the bill which made many changes, which, he said, were suggested by criticisms of the press and by miners and lawyers interested in mining and mining litigation. Some of the principal changes in the law as it now stands, which are contained in the substitute, are: the limitation to 1,500 feet of mining ground on a single vein which may be acquired by the same person. It does not limit the location by one person of one claim, but limits the extent along the lode, whether it be one location or many, to 1,500 feet. It does not prevent the location of parallel veins or any number of locations in a district, if they be on different veins. The original law limited the extent of a claim to 1,500 feet, but did not prohibit the location of more than one claim upon the same vein.

The original law required in the record of location reference to natural objects or permanent monuments. This provision led to some confusion; it being impossible for an unlettered man to make an accurate description of such reference, and the courts have practically disregarded the law. The substitute bill requires the claim to be distinctly marked on the ground by posts or monuments, so that its boundary can be readily traced.

The present law requires work until a patent is issued. The substitute requires work until the payment of purchase money and the issuance of a certificate of entry. The law as construed by the department allows any number of claims to be included in the same patent, and \$500 worth of work on one is held sufficient to patent them. Great abuses have arisen under this construction, particularly in Colorado, where persons are seeking to obtain patents for many hundreds of acres, sometimes 1,000 acres or more of land, upon \$500 worth of work. The bill limits the amount of ground which may be included in a patent to 1,500 feet of lode claim and eighty acres of a placer claim.

The present law makes the first day of January the beginning of the time for the performance of the annual work on mining claims, and of course the year runs out the last day of December at midnight. Those who desire to locate a claim which has been abandoned must do so, if they would prevent the possibility of some other person locating it, immediately after midnight of the 31st day of December. Much litigation has grown out of this provision by reason of the location of claims in the night, and it has frequently happened that bloody conflicts have occurred in the dark between contending parties. Besides the 1st of January is a time when the mountains are usually covered with snow, and it is a bad time to locate claims. The new bill makes the first day of October, at noon, the beginning of the year for annual work, and provides that on claims located before the 1st of March in each year the annual work shall be performed before the following October, and on claims located after the last day of February and before the first day of October locators have all the following year to do the annual work.

In case the bill passes at this session it is provided that on claims on which the annual work was performed last year the work for this year is required to be performed at 12 o'clock meridian time of the first day of October of this year, but miners are only required to perform half the usual amount or \$50 worth of work on a lode claim of 1,500 feet.

The amount of work on placer claims is fixed at \$25 for each twenty acres. It is also provided that, where the same person, association or corporation own several claims adjoining, not exceeding five, \$5,000 worth of work or development on one claim will excuse work on the separate claims during the year in which such expenditure is made. The bill also requires an affidavit showing that the annual work has been performed, to be filed with the recorder of the mining district or if there be none, then with the county recorder of the county in which the claim is situated within thirty days from the time limited for the performance of such work.

The present law requires two witnesses to the posting of a notice of an application for a patent upon the ground. This is dispensed with and the affidavit of the applicant is accepted. Where a co-owner fails to perform the labor required to hold a claim it is provided in the substitute bill that other owners are allowed to do the work and serve notice on the delinquent owner personally or by publication for ninety days; and if the delinquent co-owner does not contribute his share within ninety days thereafter his interest in the claim becomes the property of his co-owner who performed the work upon recording an affidavit showing service or publication, as the case may be, with the recorder of the mining district, if there be one, otherwise with the county recorder.

Owners of tunnel claims are required to do \$100 worth of work on the surface of

each claim; afterward the work in the tunnel so long as it is continued is regarded as work on each claim.

The rules of the department require that the assistants of the mineral surveyor shall be sworn. This occasions a great deal of expense by requiring the services of a notary public on the ground for that purpose. The bill authorizes deputy mineral surveyors to administer oaths to their assistants.

The law makes it a condition of sale that the miners of each mining district should have the right of way through or over any mining claim for roads, ditches, canals, cuts, tunnels or other easements for the purpose of working the mines, but provided that the right should be regulated by the states and territories. This reservation, although very important to the development of mines, has been inoperative by the failure of the local legislatures to pass laws regulating such easements. The bill provides that those easements shall be acquired in the same manner that private property is taken for public use in the several states and territories.

The present law provides that affidavits to be used in obtaining patents are to be made in the land district in which the claim is situated. The substitute bill provides that they be made before a notary public or any other person authorized to administer oaths and having a seal anywhere in the United States. There are some other minor changes in the bill. The committee unanimously adopted Mr. Stewart's substitute, and will report it to the house at the first opportunity.

Painful Sores.

I have been afflicted with very painful sores in times past, causing bad boils, and showing that my blood was remarkably impure. I may say almost incurably impure. After using a great number of remedies without benefit, I at length bought Swift's specific (S. S. S.) and it has cured me sound and well.

JOHN TICE.

Nile Iron Works, Hamilton, O., Dec. 7, 88.

Broke up from Childhood.

I have been afflicted with scrofula ever since I was a small child. To tell of all I have suffered would be a picture too dark and painful to think of. Years of misery I endured, bad digestion, no appetite, rheumatism in my feet, all these and more than these have made my life a misery. For fifteen years I followed the prescription of physicians, which was no more to me than water poured on the ground. Two years ago I took S. S. S., and nothing in all my wretched and unhappy life was such a blessing to me as that medicine. After taking six bottles I was a new creature, was free from pain, was clear of rheumatism, was able to sleep, to eat and work and was well and happy. My rheumatism has been cured and has never returned. S. S. S. has certainly been a wonderful blessing to me.

SURGE E. MOSE.

Gallatin, Tenn., Dec. 18, 1888.

A Little Boy.

Last year my little boy John had a breaking out with sores all over his body, which was painful and troublesome. After using other remedies for several months, while the sores grew worse, I was induced to give him Swift's Specific. He began to improve at once, and after taking three bottles the eruption was gone, and the child was altogether healed.

J. F. COCK.

Albany, Ga., Sept. 20, 1888.

Swift's Specific is entirely a vegetable medicine, and is the only medicine which has ever cured blood poison, scrofula, blood humors and kindred diseases. Send for our books on blood and skin diseases, mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO.

Princeton, N. J., Atlanta, Ga.

Optic: It seems that our Mexican justices of the peace either will not or cannot learn the fundamental principles of American jurisprudence. The other day like Davis, a young man keeping a grocery on the west side of the plaza, sold a dozen eggs to a Mexican by the name of Lucero. Shortly afterwards the Mexican returned with the shells of the eggs, saying he had broken the eggs and that they were all rotten. Davis hesitated about refunding the money when there were no other proofs than the shells. So Lucero went to Justice of the Peace Armijo, who issued a criminal warrant stating the penalty of the law would be \$500 fine and six months imprisonment. When the case came off this morning the prosecution was not ready, and the justice begged Davis to settle, offering to throw off his coat. Armijo is a newly elected justice of the peace, and he has gotten himself into a bad fix. Davis intends to push the case to a conclusion.

A. Howell took into the James Guide office a shell of a 45 cartridge found in the craw of a wild turkey he had killed. The digestion of the James turkey is quite up to that of the ostrich. Mr. Howell says he is going prospecting in turkey-craws for gold.

Springer Stockman: Work on the big ditch is going on without interruption, and with reasonable good weather the reservoirs will be ready to receive water before March 1. There has been no interruption of the work up to date.

The Santa Fe is going to build a new hospital at Albuquerque. The building will be 40x50 feet and two stories high.

NEWS NUGGETS.

Various Items of News Gathered from Our Exchanges and other Sources.

Diphtheria is epidemic among the children in Albuquerque and Las Vegas.

Donaciano Pino, ex-sheriff of Valencia county started for Santa Fe last week with \$3,500 in his pocket to settle up his accounts with the territorial auditor. He "mysteriously disappeared," and his friends claimed he had undoubtedly been murdered and robbed. However, the ex-sheriff has turned up in Trinidad, safe and sound, although a little the worse for a ten days drunk, and \$3,500 poorer by renewing his acquaintance with a dashing young lady, who got him to accompany her to Trinidad, and who got away with most of the bundle. The ex-sheriff's relatives are wealthy and will make up the loss, but he will have a hard time explaining it to his wife.

Silver Belt: Honesty among county officials has been such a rare virtue up in Apache county that the St. Johns Herald refers with pardonable pride to the fact that the accounts of the retiring treasurer were found correct. When the safe was opened and the money counted, the Herald says, "and lo! and behold, the treasurer had his \$70,000 there to a cent—yes had eight cents more than he owed." This certainly must be gratifying to the tax-payers of the county, who have so often been confronted with a deficit.

The federal building at Santa Fe for the accommodation of the United States courts, surveyor general's office, etc., for which an appropriation was made by congress two years ago, is now very near to completion. It is a beautiful, substantial structure, and its appearance in every respect indicates that the money for its erection has been carefully and honestly expended.

Dr. Sawyer informs the Register that within a radius of four miles of Gallup there is a spring so strongly impregnated with Epsom salts that it is in fact simply a saturated solution of salts. He further states that there are within his knowledge large deposits of borax and alum near Gallup, all of which he thinks can be profitably worked.

Cerrillos is to have a city prison and it is only timely warning. The Register thinks, to say to those who have been in the habit of getting full of hops and vinegar and howling themselves hoarse on the streets, they may have their vocal powers impeded by stone walls.

Wilcox Stockman: Information in regard to the recent killing of Mexican sheep herders on Bonita creek, Graham county, by cowboys in the employ of the Chiricahua cattle company is still far from definite. The officers who went from Solomonville to the scene of the tragedy found the bodies of three Mexicans, but it is believed by some that two others were killed. There were only three cowboys engaged in the killing—Walter Birchfield, John Roper and Billy Woods—though several others rode up just after the fight. Birchfield, who was wounded in the leg, and Roper are under arrest at Solomonville, but Woods was not apprehended. The cowboys claim that they were fired on first by the Mexicans. As to the truth or falsity of this statement it is hard to judge, as none of the Mexicans seem to have escaped to tell their side of the story. In any case, no blame can be attached to the management of the Chiricahua company for the lamentable affair, as that company is composed of men who are bitterly opposed to all acts of violence and outlaws and the tragedy is regretted by no one more than by them.

New Mexican: House bill No. 41, introduced by Col. Fountain, the speaker of the house, prohibits any county commissioner, sheriff, assessor, probate judge, probate clerk or any other person, who as principal or deputy holds any county office, from speculating in any manner in county or territorial warrants. It also prohibits all town or city officers from dealing in or speculating in town or city warrants. Severe penalties are prescribed for a violation of the provisions of the bill. The latter should become law. Heretofore there has been a great deal of jobbery and dealing in county and territorial papers; officials, especially county officers have been doing considerable business in that line, a few men have made money at the expense of the taxpayers and county and territorial treasuries. Rings have been formed to bear down the price and value of all territorial and county paper. Every step towards stopping this sort of business and especially towards suppressing combinations of officials and speculators to keep down the price of warrants, will prove beneficial. We hope to see Col. Fountain's bill speedily enacted and in force as a law.

The Tombstone Prospector now issues a weekly as well as a daily edition, and the weekly is a mighty good looking paper too.

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